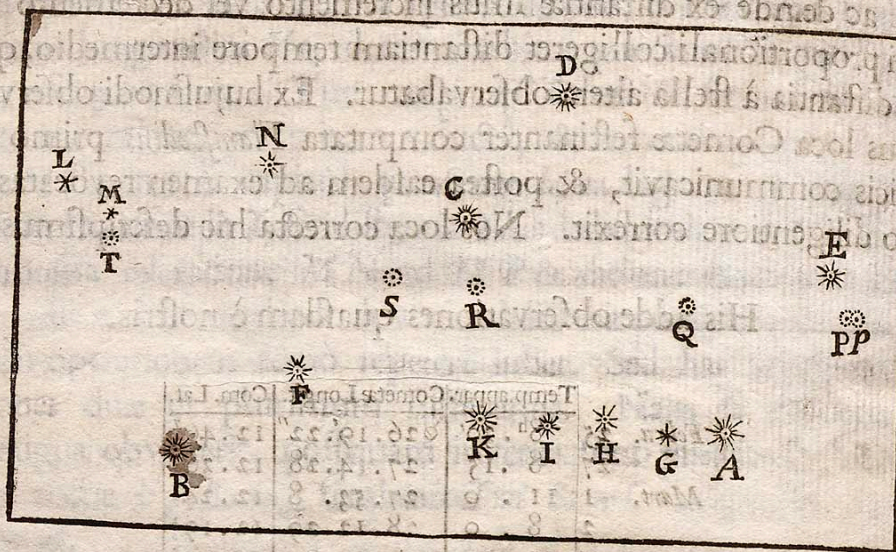


Die Veneris Feb. 25. St. vet. Hor. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.M. Cometa in p existens distantia à stella E erat major quàm $\frac{2}{13} AE$, minor quàm $\frac{1}{5} AE$, adeoque æqualis $\frac{2}{14} AE$ proximè; & angulus ApE nonnihil



obtusus erat, sed fere rectus. Nempe si demitteretur ad pE perpendiculum ab A , distantia Cometae à perpendiculo illo erat $\frac{1}{5} pE$.

Eadem nocte, horâ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$, Cometa in P existens distantia à stella E erat major quàm $\frac{1}{4} AE$, minor quàm $\frac{1}{5} AE$, adeoque æqualis $\frac{1}{4\frac{1}{2}} AE$, seu $\frac{8}{39} AE$ quamproximè. A perpendiculo autem à Stella A ad rectam PE demisso distantia Cometae erat $\frac{4}{5} PE$.

Die 8^{tis}, Mart. 1, hor. 11. P.M. Cometa in R existens, stellis K & C accuratè interjacebat, & rectæ CRK pars CR paulo major erat quàm $\frac{1}{3} CK$, & paulo minor quàm $\frac{1}{2} CK + \frac{1}{8} CR$, adeoque æqualis $\frac{1}{3} CK + \frac{1}{16} CR$ seu $\frac{16}{45} CK$.

Die 8^{is}, Mart. 2. hor. 8. P.M. Cometae existens in S , distantia à stella C erat $\frac{4}{9} FC$ quamproximè. Distantia stellæ F à recta CS producta erat $\frac{1}{24} FC$; & distantia stellæ B ab eadem recta erat quintuplo major quàm distantia stellæ F . Item recta NS producta tran-

transibat inter stellas H & I , quintuplo vel sextuplo propior existens stellæ H quàm stellæ I .

Die 1ⁿⁱ, Mart. 5. hor. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$. P.M. Cometa existente in T , recta MT æqualis erat $\frac{1}{2} ML$, & recta LT producta transibat inter B & F , quadruplo vel quintuplo propior F quàm B , auferens à BF quintam vel sextam ejus partem versus F . Et MT producta transibat extra spatium BF ad partes stellæ B , quadruplo propior existens stellæ B quàm stellæ F . Erat M stella perexigua quæ per Telescopium videri vix potuit, & L stella major quasi magnitudinis octavae.

Ex hujusmodi observationibus per constructiones figurarum & computationes (posito quod stellarum A & B distantia esset 2 gr. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, & stellæ A longitudo 8 26 gr. 41'. 48" & latitudo borealis 12 gr. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, stellæque B longitudo 8 28 gr. 40'. 16". & latitudo borealis 11 gr. 17 $\frac{1}{2}$; quemadmodum à *Flamstedio* observatas accepi) derivabam longitudes & latitudes Cometae. Micrometro parum affabre constructâ usus sum, sed Longitudinum tamen & Latitudinum errores (quatenus ab observationibus nostris oriantur) dimidium minuti unius primi vix superant, præterquam in observatione ultimâ Mart. 9. ubi positiones fixarum ad stellas A & B minus accuratè determinare potui. *Cassinus* qui Comeram eodem tempore observavit, se declinationem ejus tanquam invariata manentem parum diligenter definivisse fassus est. Nam Cometa (juxta observationes nostras) in fine motus sui notabiliter deflectere cepit boream versus, à parallelo quem in fine Mensis *Februarii* tenuerat.

Jam ad orbem Cometae determinandum; selegi ex observationibus hætenus descriptis tres, quas *Flamstedius* habuit Dec. 21, Jan. 5. & Jan. 25. Ex his inveni St partium 9842,1 & Vt partium 455, quales 10000 sunt semidiameter orbis magni. Tum ad operationem primam assumendo tB partium 5657, inveni SB 9747, BE prima vice 412, $S\mu$ 9503, $i\lambda = 413$; BE secunda vice 421, OD 10186, X 8528,4, MP 8450, MN 8475, NP — 25. Unde ad operationem secundam collegi distantiam tb 5640. Et per